A true Relation of a great

VICTORY

OBTAINED

By the Forces under the Command of the Lord *Inchiquine* in *Munſter* in IRELAND, againſt the Rebels under the Command of the Lord *Taaff*, Novemb. 13. 1647.

Sent in a LETTER from the Lord *Inchiquine*, to the Honorable *William Lenthal* Eſq; Speaker of the Honorable Houſe of Commons.

Together with

An ORDER of the Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for publique Thanks to be given for the ſame to Almighty God, in all Churches and Chappels in the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*.

ORdered by the *Commons aſſembled in Parliament*, *That this* Letter *be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.*

H: Elſynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London, Printed for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the Honorable Houſe of Commons, *Nov.* 30. 1647.

Die Lunæ: 29 Novemb. 1647.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That on the next Lords day being the Fifth day of December, publique Thanks be given to Almighty God by the respective Ministers within the Cities of London *and* Westminster, *and Liberties and parts adjacent within the late Lines of Communication, For his great Blessings upon the Parliament Forces in* Munster *in* Ireland *under the Command of the Lord* Inchiquine, *against a Force of the Rebels under the Command of the Lord* Taaff, *obtained the Thirteenth of this present November,* 1647. *And that on the next Lords day come fortnight the Nineteenth day of December, publique Thanks be likewise given in all the Churches and Chappels of* England *and Dominion of* Wales, *by the respective Ministers thereof, for the same Blessing upon the said Forces: It is further Ordered That upon the said respective Lords days of the Fifth and Nineteenth of December there be a Collection in the said Churches and Chappels, for Relief of the poor English Protestants driven out of* Ireland; *and that the Moneys that shall now be collected, be added to the sum formerly collected upon a late Ordinance of Parliament, which directs a Collection for Relief of such poor English Protestants; and that the said Moneys now to be collected, be paid in the same maner to the same Treasurers appointed in that Ordinance, and be disposed by order of the same Committee. It is further Ordered, That the Lord Major do give timely notice of this Order for a Thanksgiving on the next Lords day, to all the Ministers within the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and late Lines of Communication: And the respective Knights of the Shires, and Burgesses of the several Cities and places, are required to send Copies of this Order to the several Counties, Cities and places; and the Ministers in the several places are required to move and stir up the people to a cheerful contribution in acknowledgement of their Thankfulness for this great and seasonable Blessing.*

H: Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

To the Honorable, VV: Lenthal *Esq;*

Speaker of the Honorable House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker,

UPon the twelfth of this instant I marched from Moyallo to meet the Rebells army, who that morning marched from Kintuirk towards me, with Twelve hundred horse and Seven thousand foot, but they gave themselves out to be Two thousand horse and Nine thousand foot; and both armies came in view one of another about one in the afternoon, ours being Twelve hundred horse and near Four thousand foot: Whereupon they instantly took a Hill of strength and advantage, and drew up, which being two miles distant from us, we had not day-light enough to attempt any thing upon them, and therefore lodged our men in a convenient place about a mile from them, from whence we might observe that we could not charge them where they were, but upon disadvantage; and being doubtful that they might stand a while the next morning upon that ground, in expectation that we would come up to them, I writ the inclosed Letter to the Lord *Taaff*, to invite him to fight upon a fair plain, that lay between both armies, and would be indifferent to both sides: To which he gave no other answer, but by word of mouth to my Trumpeter, That he was not so little a Soldier, as to forgo any advantage of ground he could gain: And I do now finde that there is a prophesie that *Mac Donogh* should spill much English blood upon Knocknas, which heretofore hath been the name of that hill, and my Lord *Taaff* conceiving himself to be that *Mac Donogh*, in regard the estate

of *Mac Donogh* in Conaught was made the reward of his Grandfathers ſervice againſt the Rebels the laſt Wars (which is now his) he would not be drawn from the Hill, to which therefore we did advance; and finding (that, as they were drawn up, we ſhould not onely have loſt the advantage of the wind and ſun, but have been alſo forced to charge upon much diſadvantage to our horſe, if we had gone on directly on their front; we drew to the right hand of them and found a piece of ground within a convenient diſtance, to play with Ordnance upon their Right wing, where I cauſed two pieces to play, to the intent that I might diſcompoſe the form they were in; and in the mean time I directed the drawing of our men to the ditch at the foot of their Hill, that they might be ready to fall on, whileſt they ſhould be removing from their ground.

But after two ſhot was made (one whereof ſlew a Trumpeter of theirs) they perceiving that the Ordnance would force them from that ground, preſently came on down the hill to meet our men, and at the ſame inſtant that we brake their main Body, and left Wing, they brake a part of our left Wing of Horſe, being the middle Diviſion of three that were on that ſide; the other two routed thoſe that charged them, and following the execution, diſcerned not the advantage gained by the Rebels upon thoſe cloſe by them, where Col: *Purcel* with his Horſe, and Sir *Alexander mac Donnel*, whom they call *Colla Kittagh*, with his Red ſhanks, ſlew Sir *William Bridges*; and Col: *Gray* then had the execution of our Forlorn-hope of Foot, under the command of Lieutenant Col: *Criſp*, who was taken priſoner, and Major *Brown*, who was ſlain with about Forty of their men

men that were drawn thither to secure the Ordnance which Sir *Alexander mac Donnel* possessed a while (as also our Baggage) until I hapned to look back that way (and perceiving them chasing our men) I commanded two Divisions of Horse, who were the Reserve of the right Wing, to charge them, which was exceedingly well performed, and Sir *Alexander* and his Lieut: Col: slain, with most of all his Red-shanks, of whom I believe there was not above a fourth part that escaped. This Fight began a little before two in the Afternoon; the dispute lasted not above half a quarter of an hour, but the execution ended not in that day: for though we were killing till night, as fast as we could, yet we found Two or three hundred the next day in the Woods, as we were viewing the bodies, but could not possibly get any exact accompt of the number slain; for after I had an accompt of more then 2000. that the pursuing parties slew in their several walks, I was informed of many hundreds that were slain in divers other places, so as our men believe there were not less then Five thousand slain; but I do not think it possible there should be above Three thousand, because the dispute lasted not at all; and that except the three Regiments of Foot that came on with Sir *Alexander mac Donnel*, the rest made the best use they could of their heels, to the Woods and Bogs toward Kintuirk, Newmarket and Lyscarrol: yet we cut off Two hundred of their Horse, and killed many of their Horsemen. We took four Wagons full of Ammunition, but have not yet taken up their arms, whereof I am most confident that they have left us near Six thousand in the field, which is so much the more considerable a

loss,

loss, because scarcity of arms amongst them is very great, as appears by some of their Letters, which doth discover all the secresie of that party and their designs. Wherefore I thought it my duty to present them to your Lordships, &c.

I am told by a Gentleman we have taken, that if my Lord *Taaff* do not make an escape, That their Supreme Councel will undoubtedly take away his life, having knowledge of his design against them, which they were first occasioned to grow jealous of by the information he gave them of my offering, and his rejecting a Cessation, which he labored to possess them with, whilest he sought to gain one from me, to the end he might destroy them, and bring the sole Power into his own hand; which when they began to apprehend, they imployed *Bealing* one of their Councel to discourse with my Lord, about the reasons of his rejecting a Cessation, who discovered that there was no such thing: Whereupon the Supreme Councel (seeming not to take notice of *Taaffs* designs) pretended a necessity to have *Owen Rowe* ingage with Col: *Munck* and Col: *Jones*, and that all would be at stake, and that therefore Four hundred of *Taaffs* horse must instantly march to his assistance, which they sent him Orders for, but were not obeyed: On the other side, in stead of injoyning *Owen Roe* to fight, they expresly forbid it him, and then resolved to let Col: *Munck* and Col: *Jones* take any place, or destroy any country, rather then they would ingage his army, until they had established their own Power in the Assembly, by the countenance of it. Again, they sent for my Brother, to whom, by the advice of the Councel of War, I gave liberty unto to go upon his word, to get off that Estate he had in

their

their Quarters, being never to be releaſed; and they earneſtly preſſed him to labor with me to treat with them about a Ceſſation, making demonſtration of great advantages that I ſhould have by it; but for no other purpoſe, then to diſcern whether I were at all inclinable to it, being afraid of nothing more, becauſe *Taaffs* Army would then be at liberty to countenance their Faction in the Aſſembly; wherefore they ſend Letters upon Letters to him, to do ſome conſiderable Service upon us, upbraiding him with the vaſt expence and idleneſs of his Army, which they uſe means to have written unto him by divers private hands, inſomuch that my Lord *Taaff* was fain, for the vindication of his Honor, to decline his Oracle, my Lord *Digbies* Advice, who forbade him to engage upon any terms againſt us, leſt it ſhould overthrow all his other Deſigns. Sir, thus it hath pleaſed the Lord to make our enemies grinde themſelves to powder, whileſt both aym at the Power to deſtroy us; and now, whereas we were the other day ready to periſh by our wants, we have now liberty to diſperſe our ſelves in the Rebels quarters, and take what they afford, whither we have marched with hungry bellies, the Common Soldier having ſpent all his proviſion Twenty four hours before we fought, and neither Officer or Soldier having one bit of bread, or any other victual, but what Oatmeal and fleſh we got in our marches: Wherefore I am now forced to invite the Countrey to come in under contribution, that I may proſecute this Victory, and at leaſt keep the Rebels from recruiting their Army, if I do not reduce ſome of their chief Gariſons, which I deſign, in caſe I can get this Countrey to bring me in proviſion, whileſt I lie before

fore them: And though this Design may be too difficult to effect this unseasonable time of the year, yet if I did not invite the Inhabitants to stay at their habitations, and make provision for us, I could not possibly get one days victual; so as I should be forced to return home, and leave the Countrey, neither made useles to them by destruction, nor useful to us by present Supportation, or future Contribution, which we hope to force from them by this means in some considerable measure, and yet protect them no longer, then the season of the year would of it self prove a sufficient Fortification against us: If I could discern any other that might better conduce to the advantage of your Service, I should thereunto apply the endeavors of, Sir,

Gurtnecluberid, 18. *Nov.* 1647.

Your humble Servant,
Inchiquine.

My Lord,

Here is a very fair piece of ground betwixt your Lordships Army and ours, on this side the Brook, whither, if you please to advance, we will do the like. We do not so much doubt the gallantry of your Resolution, as to think you will not come, but do give you this notice, to the end you may see we do stand upon no advantage of ground, and are willing to dispute our quarrel upon indifferent terms, being confident that the justness of our Cause will be this day made manifest by the Lord, and that your Lordships judgement will be rectified, concerning

Garriduff, 13 *Nov.* 1647.

Your Lordships humble Servant.

FINIS.